

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1843.

THE GENERAL TICKET MEMBERS.

We have watched with an observing eye the expression of public opinion, as manifested by the public press, upon the organization of the House, the rejection of the protest, and the admission of those men who claim to be members, but who have not been elected according to law; and we are glad to find that the condemnation of the course of the majority is not confined to the Whig press, but that neutral and even Locofoco papers take decided ground against the admission of those persons as a manifest violation or nullification of the law of the land.

The following remarks we extract from an article upon the subject in a neutral paper, the Baltimore Clipper. They are as just and sound as they are free from all asperity and party feeling. Such an expression of opinion in such a paper, and with so much moderation and dignity, must have weight with the people, and it will not be safe for any party to disregard such indications of public sentiment:

"In examining those of members elected by general ticket, the committee cannot avoid seeing that they are not in conformity to the act of Congress; and it would seem to be an imperative duty to report that fact to the house for its consideration and decision. This would be the correct course of proceeding, and we suppose will be adopted. We look upon the question that will have to be decided as too important to be determined upon mere party considerations, and trust that upon this occasion party discipline will not be enforced. As regards the gentlemen elected by general ticket, we have neither political nor personal objection, and feel an interest in the matter only because of the great importance of the principle involved. A precedent is about to be set which may have an influence on the future destiny of this country, for weal or woe, as the decision may be given. If it be resolved, that State laws can nullify those of Congress, we fear that it will produce incalculable evil hereafter, and that the General Government will find itself powerless for good. We may give to this subject too serious an aspect; but we confess that we feel alarmed when we see the laws of the land treated with contempt and defiance by State Legislatures."

The Alabama Tribune, an anti-Whig paper, in a long article upon the constitutionality and expediency of the single district law, argues in favor of both, and says, "we entirely disapprove of the mode and spirit in which the provision [single district] was adopted, and of the haste with which it was imposed. We equally disapprove of the resistance that some of the States have indicated. We believe Congress may regulate the manner of the elections, and that the regulation is judicious; that it is far better for the States to make the divisions than for the Federal Government to do so, a result that will follow from the further neglect of the States. We believe the dignity of the States is preserved by a prompt and ready co-operation with Congress in the establishment of regulations on the subject of elections, and that their influence is thereby preserved. We regret, sincerely regret, that the States should have ministered to the appetite of partisans for clamor and excitement. The States of the Union, in our conception, are the safest repositories of power, and the best guardians of the liberties of the people. This character, however, is one that they may forfeit."

We shall make but one extract more, and that from a Whig paper at the South. We have forgotten from what paper we cut the extract, but that is not material; come from what pen it may, it speaks the language of truth and soberness:

"The admission of the illegally elected members of the House of Representatives upon the floor of the House to all the rights and privileges of members, by a mere exercise of party strength, without argument in their favor, or the slightest shadow of reason in their behalf, but in open and manifest violation of law, and contrary to every principle of order, meets with decided condemnation not only from the Whigs of the country, but from very many of the Locofoco party, who choose to think for themselves, and will exercise the independence of forming and expressing their own opinions. The refusal to allow the Whigs even the courtesy of placing upon the journal of the House their protest against the infringement of a law of the land by those who are to make the laws, shows that the party are conscious of the false position they occupy in this matter—a position which may do them a momentary service now, but like the New Jersey case, will injure them for all time to come."

WHIGS OF INDIANA.—The Whig Convention of this State will be held on the 16th of January next. True-hearted men are these Whigs of Indiana! They will respond to this call, and make good their fight in the coming contest. The remembrance of past defeat will only quicken them to greater exertion, and make sure the victory in 1844.

COAST SURVEY.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that Mr. Bache, of that city, formerly Professor at West Point, has been appointed Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in place of Mr. Hassler, deceased.

U. S. SENATOR.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th instant, has the following: "We learned a day or two since that Judge Porter, one of our United States Senators, had returned to his residence, near Franklin, having left the north in consequence of ill health. The Planter's Banner states that since reaching home he has suffered a relapse, but is again, we are most happy to add, convalescing."

SUPPOSED MURDERERS.—The Baltimore Patriot says that two persons named John Murray and Robert Curtin, residents of that city, were arrested yesterday, on suspicion of having perpetrated a murder on the person of Mr. John Shelby, who was killed in his own house, near Centerville, Montgomery county, Md., where he resided, in October, 1842. The prisoners were committed to jail for further examination.

BURGLARY.—We learn from the Baltimore American that the Exchange office of Messrs. Carter, Gover & Co., of that city, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, by means of false keys, and robbed of between two and three hundred dollars in specie. Their loss would have been much greater, but for the fact that they deposited in bank on Saturday afternoon upwards of \$25,000. The money stolen was taken from an iron safe enclosed in a substantial vault, with two thick iron doors. The burglars cut a small hole through each door of the vault, and opened the locks. The lock of the safe they cut entirely out.

The Cincinnati Atlas says that there are at present fifteen lard oil factories in operation in that city. They not only supply a large part of the domestic demand for lighting, machinery, &c., but large quantities are shipped to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and other points at the south and west, and a new and heavy demand exists in New England, for supplying the woollen manufacturers, for which purpose the lard oil is admirably adapted.

INDIANA.—The Pittsburg Age says that there appears to be an opinion prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic, that Indiana can and will do something at the present session evincing a disposition to pay her interest, and one of the letters we have seen states that the following proposition has been made, which will be submitted to the Legislature. The State will pay 2 1/2 per cent. interest for the next three years, 3 1/2 per cent. for the succeeding three years, and 5 per cent. thereafter; the over-due coupons and the deficiency of interest to be funded. This arrangement the letter says would be perfectly satisfactory to the foreign bond holders, and they have confidence that it can be effected. The amount of interest paid by the State bank is \$869,500, and the State tax is 40 cents on the hundred dollars.

From Havana.—By the arrival of the schooner Hero at New Orleans, a val of the schooner have been received from Havana, dates contain nothing of importance. The correspondent writes, O. Picayune, referring to the new regulations at that place, introduced by the reinstated Intendente, says:

"The ports of Mariel and Cardenas are to be, after the 1st of January thrown open for exports of all kinds, and for importations of lumber, staves, hoops, empty hogsheads or barrels, shingles, box-hooks, sugar-moulds, empty bags, rope, salt beef and pork, salt, salt fish, mackerel, nails, steam engines for estates, bricks, and some other articles appertaining to sugar estates. "Sagua la Grande" is only made a shipping port, but this is of itself of great importance to the rich proprietors of that rapidly improving district of the island."

"When the Hero was seventy-five miles off the Balize on the 6th instant, a mutiny occurred on board, which appears to have originated in the mate's having given orders to one of the seamen, named Rock, which he did not obey. On their being repeated, Rock uttered mutinous language, and struck the mate. The captain endeavored to interfere, when both were assailed by a part of the crew, and it was only with considerable difficulty that this mutinous demonstration was suppressed. The captain finally obtained a pilot, and arrived in port, bringing the mutineers to New Orleans in Irons. Rock has since given bail to the amount of \$1,000 for his appearance before the criminal court."

From Yucatan.—The American brigantine Delphina, John Brooks master, arrived from Campechy in eight days. We learn that the Congress at Merida closed their session on the 17th November, and on the 19th the Governor, Mendez, took charge of the Government. The acting Governor, D. Miguel Barbachano, published a valedictory address, in which he recommends the acceptance of the proposals made by the Mexican Government for establishing peace. The French brig of war Griffon was detained at Campechy, and will probably take the Yucatan commissioners again to Vera Cruz. It is generally thought that in about a month the treaty will be ratified on conditions very favorable to Yucatan, the conditions being the same as offered, in August last, to the commissioners by the Mexican Minister of War, D. S. M. Tornel.—New Orleans Courier.

From Texas.—The steamship New York has arrived at New Orleans, bringing Houston papers to the 28th ult. and Galveston to the 2d inst.—they, however, add but little to the news previously received by the Neptune.

Referring to the agricultural productions of the country, the Houston Telegraph says:—

It is well known, that corn can generally be purchased cheaper in the market of New Orleans than in New York; and if the trade with the West Indies would be profitable, it is a little surprising that the merchants of New Orleans have not already taken advantage of it, and driven the New York merchants from the West India markets. As they can trade with those islands upon equal terms with regard to duties as the northern merchants, they surely would have the advantage in the facility of communication, the cheapness of corn and other produce, and the cheapness of freight. Whenever the price of corn in Texas, however, is less than at New Orleans, there is no doubt that a profitable trade in this article can be opened with the West Indies.

The same paper intimates that a large majority of members of both Houses of Congress are in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The Kentucky Colony, located high up the Trinity, is in a flourishing condition. Wheat, and every variety of grain, grows well. They are erecting fine manufacturing mills, an advantage that the small streams tributary to the Trinity in that region of Texas admirably facilitate. The German settlers in Austin and Colorado counties are represented as in a flourishing condition. They came to Texas in very necessitous circumstances. They emigrated from five to ten years ago.

Col. Lewis P. Cook is again under arrest, and in close confinement at Bexar. Commodore Moore is out in the Galveston News in reply to the charges made against him in President Houston's late speech.

CLIPPINGS.

Farming in Wisconsin.—Three brothers purchased three hundred acres of prairie land in Wisconsin eighteen months since. It cost them 10s. an acre, the fencing \$1 an acre, and the breaking up 14s. an acre. Every item of expense after harvest, shows an aggregate of \$2,156. The three hundred acres produced 6,000 bushels of wheat, which sold for \$3,240. This tells a good story for Wisconsin lands. To pay for land and all improvements the first, and have a surplus left, is not common hereabouts. So says the New York True Sun, and so say we.

A fact worthy the consideration of the present Congress.—Three gentlemen, says the N. H. Patriot, who were in the habit of passing between New York and Providence once a week on the average, carried from Providence to New York 1,264 letters, and from New York to Providence 807 letters, making 2,071 in the whole. These at 18 1/2 cents, the present rate of postage, would amount to \$388 31, and at 5 cents each, would give the department an income of \$103 55, making so much saving, for at the lower rate they all would have been sent by mail.

Governor Porter has issued a warrant for the execution of James Dolan and Bridget Dolan, on Friday the 16th of February, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M. They were convicted of murder in the first degree, in Bradford county.

The war steamer Kamschatka, built at New York by Messrs. Schuyler for the Russian Government, is said to be the finest vessel of her class afloat in Europe.

No less than three hundred and fifty-two buildings have been erected in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since the first day of January, 1843. The village now contains 6,068 inhabitants.

The Worcester Palladium of the 11th, says: "A convention for re-organizing the human family, correcting the abuses that have been creeping into it for six thousand years, and preparing it for a new and better start on the march of existence, is in session to-day at our town hall."

A man in Huntsville, Alabama, offers a piano forte for sale, and says he'll wait for payment till Henry Clay is elected President.

Mrs. Wood, the vocalist.—Mrs. Wood appeared at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, lately, in her favorite character of Amina, in the opera of La Sonnambula, previous to her bidding a final adieu to the stage. The Dublin Evening Mail says, upon her first appearance, she seemed much agitated and oppressed with the excess of her emotions.

Mlle. Taglioni is at present at Stockholm. On the occasion of her benefit the theatre was so crowded in every part, that at an early hour in the evening, notices were posted at the doors stating that no more tickets could be issued.

An immense tree.—There is said to be a tree growing in the neighborhood of Saintes in France, whose height is sixty feet; diameter of trunk next the surface, twenty-six feet, and at the height of six feet above, twenty feet. An apartment six feet high and ten deep, with a door and window, has been formed in the trunk. It is an oak, supposed to be at least two thousand years old.

A London paper states that a fire now burning in the hearth of Mr. Stradling, of Somerset, was kindled in 1672 by one of his ancestors, and has never been suffered to go out.

It is said that M. Archerau, of Paris, has invented a galvanic light, which, inclosed in a glass tube about 12 inches in diameter, is equivalent to about 20 of the ordinary gas lamps.

CAMPBINE OIL, GLASSES, AND WICKS.—I have this day received a fresh supply of the above.
dec 6
Z. D. GILMAN.

RAZORS, SHAVING SOAP, AND BRUSHES.—I have on hand a large and general assortment of the above articles, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Also—
Hair, tooth, cloth, nail, whisker, and shoe Brushes
Buffalo, shell, and Brazilian side, tuck, and neck Combs
Buffalo, horn, and ivory dressing combs
Shell, ivory, buffalo, and horn pocket combs
Together with a great variety of useful and fancy articles, may always be found at
CLEPHANE'S
Perfumery and Fancy Emporium, corner of Penn. av. and 12th st., under Mad. Office.
dec 15

COMMUNICATION.

From the Madisonian of Friday, Dec. 8.

"PROSCRIPTION."—It has now been nearly two years since Congress took from the President the power of bestowing on a Press which supported his Administration the little Executive printing in this city. The cause alleged in justification of the act was, that a regard for economy in public expenditures required that the work should be given to the lowest bidder. Such was the argument advanced by Mr. Botts, the mover of the resolution, which cut us off with a shilling. Well, the printing was let to the lowest bidder; and we have just been informed by the disbursing officer of the State Department, that the printing of the Laws of the last Session, pamphlet form, cost the Government \$8 55 per page; whereas, those of the preceding Session, under the old arrangement, were printed for \$6 37 per page. So much for the economy of Mr. Botts.

"N. B.—The resolution of Mr. Botts seems to be the more unjust to us, inasmuch as we had just purchased the materials necessary to do the work, having been engaged to execute it. Those materials are now idle, and rusting in our office."

COMMENT.—That portion of the above relating to the printing of the laws is unfairly stated, and calculated to make the impression that the Government pays more for printing under the contract system than formerly—such is not the fact; and the reason why the printing of the laws of the last session of Congress cost more than the session previous is this: The Department of State omitted to advertise for proposals to print the laws, when they advertised their other printing, and the printer who was contractor for the job work, claimed and received the printing of the laws at his own price, or at the prices he agreed to do book work, which brought the laws at \$8 55 per page. The laws of the previous session were done under a special contract, and at a lower price (\$6 37 per page) than they were ever done before. The Madisonian forgot to tell us that the State Department have made a contract to print the laws of the present session for \$5 70, which will be seen is very considerably lower than the lowest price named above.

Let the editor of the Madisonian extend his inquiries to other jobs and other Departments, and he will find that circulars for which he received ten dollars per ream, are now printed as well as they ever were for four dollars, and all other work is done equally low. The records of the Department will prove by the contract system the Government saves more than fifty per cent., and has the work done as well as it ever was. The editor has frequently alluded to this subject, and as frequently committed errors—one in particular, in saying that, "since the days of Washington the Executive printing was given to the organ of the Administration"—never until the election of Gen. Jackson was the job printing of the Department given to the office of the organ, but it was always done by the various job offices in the city, without regard to politics.

In the "N. B." of the Madisonian's "proscription" article, the editor says, he thinks it hard that he should be deprived of the Executive printing, after he had "purchased (?) material" for its execution. If it is hard on Mr. Jones, how does it affect the proprietors of the several job offices in the city, who not only have "purchased material," but served an apprenticeship to the printing business, an art of which the editor is entirely ignorant.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]
A Secret worth knowing.—An old acquaintance called upon us yesterday, whose appearance was so entirely regenerated, that we did not readily recognize him. His white locks had been made to assume the color of the raven, while in softness and vitality of appearance, they were such as decorated his head in the days of his youth. The preparation by which this metamorphosis was effected, is an invention of Batchelor, 165 Broadway, and is used without the least possible annoyance. It is a liquid which simply requires to be applied to the hair with a brush occasionally, when dressing, and will produce any shade of color required, from brown to jet black. As premature gray hairs are always unwelcome, and as beards are so generally worn, many of which have not the most seemly hue, it is certainly a secret worth knowing to be informed where a most certain, pleasant, and effectual remedy for these annoyances can be obtained.

This Dye can be had at
S. PARKER'S Perfumery and Fancy store.
Also at
J. H. GIBBS'S Dressing rooms, Gadsby's hotel.
Sole agents for the District.
dec 15

FRENCH VEGETABLE PILLS.—These Pills are the scientific prescription of a celebrated French Physician, for the cure of a certain, well known disease, called GONORRHEA. They are universally used throughout Europe, particularly by the French, who, by their special attention to this disease, are the best qualified to judge of their importance; and, having been recently introduced into the city of New York, their use is becoming very popular, and successful; they are found invaluable for all chronic diseases of the urinary organs, especially for Gleet, or any Chronic discharge of the Urethra, not connected with Gonorrhoea.

The high importance attached to these Pills, is, from the fact, that all the ingredients are vegetable, and entirely destitute of all mercurial preparation; and very agreeable and pleasant to the taste, as well as extremely convenient to take without exposure.

This composition having been examined and approved by the first Physicians in the city of New York, is pronounced decidedly superior to all the nauseous and offensive medicines of the shops, and quick medicines of the day; and Physicians generally are invited, and respectfully urged, to make a fair trial of these Pills, as it is sincerely believed, they will be found more convenient and successful than any other preparation now in use.

To be had wholesale and retail at J. F. CALAN'S, 7th street, at \$1 per box.
dec 12—eo3t

PLAYING CARDS.—I have just received, per schr. Sarah from New York, a supply of Lemuel Smith's (formerly Caleb Bartlett) playing cards of different grades, which I am authorized to sell, as agent, at the manufacturer's prices. Storekeepers and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the lot just received. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash or good city reference, will be promptly attended to. JAMES M. DORSETT.
Snuff, Tobacco, and Fancy store, Penn. avenue, No. 11 east of Gadsby's hotel.
nov 17

FISH & CO.—THREE PREMIUMS!!!—The late fair of the American Institute in New York awarded us the first premium for the best Nutria Beaver Hats, and the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, two premiums for the Best Nutria and Mole-skin Hat. Gentlemen wishing to procure a splendid "Caput Cover," finished after "Fish's" splendid Fall Model, by letting us glance at their "belongings" will be sure to get an article that will please, at New York prices. Also, Caps, Muffs, Fur Trimmings, &c., at reasonable prices. O. FISH & CO., Hatters,
No. 1 and 2 Brown's Hotel, Washington,
nov 25—
and 137 Broadway, New York.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE OPERA.—There was much diversity of opinion as to the merits of the performance of Bellini's opera of *Norma* at the National Theatre on Monday night. The entire burden of the drama, the plot of which is anything but pleasing, appears to fall on three personages, Norma, Adalgiza, and Pollion. As to the merits of Cor-sini, who personated the former character, some consider that she fell far short of Mrs. Seguin, and certainly of Mrs. Sutton. "Casta Diva," by many considered the gem of the opera, was faulty in the extreme, and sung as if the vocalist was fearful of the attempt—at times too flat or too sharp. However, in some scenes the effect of her execution was electric. The part of Adalgiza introduced to us Amalia Majocchi—a truly great vocalist, with a clear contralto voice. Many of her solos were executed with fine effect, and in the trio at the end of the first act she received well-merited applause. This grand scena stirred up the enthusiasm of the audience. Per-rozzi was excellent as Pollion; he is evidently the favorite of the corps. Valtellina made the best of his part; his fine bass tones were not so prominent as in *I Puritani*. The choruses, with one or two exceptions, were good, and the orchestra added to the credit they won on Saturday night.

The house was, as it should have been, crowded with beauty and fashion; its appearance reminded us of the palmy days of the drama. There will doubtless be another rush to-night. The grand opera of *I Puritani* will be repeated this evening by request of a number of persons, who were prevented, by the inclemency of the weather, from witnessing it on its first presentation.

FAIR AT CARUSI'S SALOON.—The ladies of St. Matthew's church commence a fair at the above place this evening. We have had the pleasure of seeing some of the many tasteful articles that will be displayed for sale, and they are of the most beautiful kinds and in all varieties. They are all the work of fair-y hands. The proceeds of the fair are to aid in the erection of a much-needed dwelling for the worthy and eloquent pastor, the Rev. John P. Donelan; which alone should be inducement enough for his friends (and who are not?) to attend, independent of the bright eyes and smiling faces of the fair ladies who will preside at the different tables. The fair will continue open for the remainder of the week.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

DECEMBER 19, 1843.
INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
Ed. Dromgoole, Thomas E. Jeter, John H. McEn-dree, Wm. Wren, J. Phillips, Thomas W. Newell, Wm. G. Dunbar, Wm. B. Davenport, D. Cox, J. R. Stith, R. L. McGahey, and Dr. Gant and two ladies, Va.; C. C. Harris, Tenn.; T. B. Bryan, D. C.; F. A. Whittaker, Md.; J. F. Wood, Wm. J. Wallis, and L. Taylor, Baltimore; M. A. Root, G. F. Solomon, E. W. Warner, and D. W. Davis, Philad.; H. Guild, and C. Burrell, Boston; John D. Myrick, N. C.; A. B. Bigelow, R. B. Haviland, Robert Colgate, T. J. Agnew, and J. Goslen, N. Y.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
T. W. Gardner, Md.; Mr. De Lacy, S. McCormack, and Wm. N. Ivey and son, Va.; Capt. Wood, U. S. A.; H. D. Harrell, U. S. N.

EUROPEAN (GALABURN'S) HOTEL.
John C. White, N. Y.; William R. Jones, Philad.; Thomas Braddock, Illinois.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.
Charles March, N. H.; Lieut. Waldron, U. S. A.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.
Robert Barton, and Benjamin F. Costin, Philad.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.
Mr. Newby, Mr. Glasscock, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Blackburn, Va.

DEATH.
On Monday, the 18th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH GARDNER, consort of David A. Gardner, in the 45th year of her age. The friends of the deceased are respectfully solicited to attend her funeral without further notice, which will take place this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, from her late residence on G, between 14th and 15th streets.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 19, 1843.

ARRIVED.
A great number of canal boats, with pork, grain, &c.

SAILED.
Packet brig Mozart, Reynolds, for Boston.
Schr. Exit, Abbott, for New York.
Schr. John, Eldridge, for Boston.
Schr. Empire, Haws, for New York.
Schr. Independence, Daw, for Boston.
Schr. Rambler, Butler, for Alexandria, D. C.

ST. MATTHEW'S FAIR AT CARUSI'S SALOON.—On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the Ladies of St. Matthew's congregation will open for sale a large and splendid assortment of fancy and useful articles. Every kind of refreshment and of confectionary will be on hand at all hours of the day and evening. To add to the enlivening interest of the occasion, among several new and unusual sources of amusement, two may be particularly noted for their novelty and interest: The Spanish Gypsy in her wild tent, and the newly imported Automaton Dancer, Mons. Petits Pas, both of whom will exhibit their peculiar skill on each evening during the Fair.
Admission 12 1/2 cents. Open from 10 A. M., till 10 P. M.

WANTED.—A situation by a respectable white man as a waiter or coachman. He is well experienced in both these branches. The best of references can be given. A line addressed to T., at this office, will meet with prompt attention.
dec 20—11

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY, in two volumes, handsomely bound, embellished with a view of the statue on Cumberland road, and a fac-simile of a letter from Mr. Clay. For sale by
R. FARNHAM,
corner 11th street and Penn. av.
nov 6